CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a stabilizer, and a unit dose of dalbavancin, wherein said unit dose comprises an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level in an individual for at least 5 days.

2. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 1, wherein said composition is sterile.

3. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 1, wherein said composition is lyophilized.

4. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 1, wherein said composition is in a pharmaceutically acceptable form for administration to an individual.

5. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 4, wherein said composition is a pharmaceutically acceptable aqueous formulation.

6. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 1, wherein said individual is a mammal.

7. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 6, wherein said individual is a human.

8. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 1, further comprising an antibiotic that is not dalbavancin.

9. A pharmaceutical composition as in claim 8, wherein said antibiotic that is not dalbavancin is effective against a Gram-negative bacterium.

10. A method for treating a bacterial infection in an individual in need thereof, said method comprising administering a unit dose of dalbavancin and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to the individual, wherein said unit dose comprises an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level in said individual for at least 5 days.

11. A method as in claim 10, wherein said unit dose comprises about 100 mg to about 4000 mg of dalbavancin.

12. A method as in claim 11, wherein said unit dose comprises about 3000 mg of dalbavancin.

13. A method as in claim 10, wherein said therapeutically effective plasma level is at least about 4 mg of dalbavancin per liter of plasma.

14. A method as in claim 10, wherein administration of said dalbavancin is parenteral.

15. A method as in claim 14, wherein said parenteral administration comprises intravenous administration.

16. A method as in claim 15, wherein said intravenous administration occurs over at least about 30 minutes.

17. A method as in claim 10, wherein said bacterial infection comprises a Gram-positive bacterium.

18. A method as in claim 17, wherein said Gram-positive bacterium is a penicillin-resistant bacterium.

19. A method as in claim 17, wherein said Gram-positive bacterium is a multi-drug-resistant bacterium.

20. A method as in claim 10, wherein said bacterial infection comprises a skin and soft tissue infection (SSTI).

21. A method as in claim 20, wherein said SSTI comprises a *Staphylococcus aureus* infection.

22. A method as in claim 20, wherein said SSTI comprises a *Streptococcus pyogenes* infection.

23. A method as in claim 10, wherein said individual is a human.

24. A method as in claim 10, further comprising administering an antibiotic that is not dalbavancin to the individual.

25. A method as in claim 24, wherein said antibiotic that is not dalbavancin is effective against a Gram-negative bacterium.

26. A method for treating a bacterial infection in an individual in need thereof, said method comprising administering a first unit dose and a second unit dose of dalbavancin and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to the individual, and wherein a therapeutically effective plasma level of dalbavancin is maintained in the individual for at least 5 days.

27. A method as in claim 26, wherein said first and second doses are administered about five to about ten days apart.

28. A method as in claim 27, wherein said first and second doses are administered about one week apart.

29. A method as in claim 26, wherein said individual has a plasma trough level of dalbavancin of at least about 4 mg dalbavancin per liter of plasma prior to administration of the second dose of dalbavancin.

30. A method as in claim 26, wherein the first unit dose comprises about 500 mg to about 5000 mg of dalbavancin and the second unit dose comprises about 250 mg to about 2500 mg of dalbavancin.

31. A method as in claim 26, wherein the first unit dose comprises about 1.5 to about 3 times the amount of dalbavancin comprised in the second unit dose.

32. A method as in claim 31, wherein the first unit dose comprises about 1000 mg of dalbavancin and the second unit dose comprises about 500 mg of dalbavancin.

33. A method as in claim 26, wherein administration of said dalbavancin is parenteral.

34. A method as in claim 33, wherein said parenteral administration comprises intravenous administration.

35. A method as in claim 34, wherein said intravenous administration occurs over at least about 30 minutes.

36. A method as in claim 26, wherein said bacterial infection comprises a Gram-positive bacterium.

37. A method as in claim 36, wherein said Gram-positive bacterium is a penicillin-resistant bacterium.

38. A method as in claim 36, wherein said Gram-positive bacterium is a multi-drug-resistant bacterium.

39. A method as in claim 26, wherein said bacterial infection comprises a skin and soft tissue infection (SSTI).

40. A method as in claim 39, wherein said SSTI comprises a *Staphylococcus aureus* infection.

41. A method as in claim 39, wherein said SSTI comprises a *Streptococcus pyogenes* infection.

42. A method as in claim 26, wherein said individual is a human.

43. A method as in claim 26, further comprising administering an antibiotic that is not dalbavancin to the individual.

44. A method as in claim 43, wherein said antibiotic that is not dalbavancin is effective against a Gram-negative bacterium.

45. A method for treating a bacterial infection in an individual in need thereof, said method comprising administering a first unit dose and a second unit dose of

dalbavancin and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to the individual, wherein the first unit dose comprises an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level of dalbavancin in the individual for about one week, wherein the first unit dose comprises about twice the amount of dalbavancin comprised in the second unit dose, wherein the first and second unit doses are administered about one week apart, and wherein said individual has a plasma trough level of at least about 20 mg dalbavancin per liter of plasma prior to administration of the second dose of dalbavancin.

46. A method as in claim 45, wherein said first unit dose comprises about 1000 mg and said second unit dose comprises about 500 mg of dalbavancin.

47. A method for preventing onset of a bacterial infection in an individual, said method comprising administering a unit dose of dalbavancin and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to the individual, wherein said unit dose comprises an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a prophylactically effective plasma level of dalbavancin in said individual for at least 5 days.

48. A method as in claim 47, wherein said unit dose is administered prior, during, or subsequent to a medical procedure.

49. A method as in claim 47, wherein said unit dose is administered prior, during, or subsequent to a stay in the hospital.

50. A method as in claim 47, wherein said unit dose comprises about 100 mg to about 1000 mg of dalbavancin.

51. A method as in claim 47, further comprising administering an antibiotic that is not dalbavancin.

52. A method as in claim 51, wherein said antibiotic that is not dalbavancin is effective against a Gram-negative bacterium.

53. A kit comprising at least one unit dose of dalbavancin in an amount sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level of dalbavancin in an individual for at least 5 days, and instructions for use in a method of treatment for a bacterial infection.

54. A kit as in claim 53, wherein said kit comprises first and second unit doses of dalbavancin, wherein the first unit dose comprises about 1.5 to about 3 times the amount of dalbavancin comprised in the second unit dose.

55. A kit comprising at least one unit dose of dalbavancin in an amount sufficient to provide a prophylactically effective plasma level of dalbavancin in an individual for at least 5 days, and instructions for use in a method of prevention of onset of a bacterial infection.

56. A method as in claim 26, wherein said individual has a plasma trough level of dalbavancin of at least about 20 mg dalbavancin per liter of plasma prior to administration of the second dose of dalbavancin.